

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VI.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1806.

[No. 1726.

SALES AT VENDEUR.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDEUR STORE,

CORNER OF Prince and Water streets,
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

All kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lower limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR BOSTON,

OR OTHER EASTERN PORT;

The Schooner

SUCCESS,

Burthen 650 barrels; in per-
fect order for a cargo, which will
be received at moderate freight.
Please apply to the Captain on board or to the
subscriber.

JOHN G. LADD.

October 4.

Wanted Immediately,
TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to
be hired by the month, to work on the road
between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to

Andrew Scholfield.

September 27.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsy, and

FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and pieces of SUGAR, and
5 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 2000 lbs. floor.

E. J.

Scember 2

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
ready to.

Apply to the Printer.

September 23.

WANTED,

In a Wholesale Store,

A YOUTH about 12 years old, of respec-
table connections, and possessing a no-
table and pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 1.

Wants a Situation in Business,
A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connect-
ions, who may be a good hand. For further par-
ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 19.

FOR SALE,

A middle-aged Negro Woman.

Apply to the Printer.

July 18.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

FOR SALE,

A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN,
about 26 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead can-
isters, and by the pound.

Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG strong, and hearty NEGRO
WOMAN, with a Female Child at her
breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent
washer and ironer, a good cook, and extremely
handy about a house, and lively and industrious
about any kind of work, is a good spinner,
but has an impudent tongue; for which
and she is to be sold.—She is not to be dis-
posed of at a distance unless she consents

Enquire of the Printer.

August 12.

She may be had on trial.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
*The substantial and fast
sailing Ship*

LEONIDAS,

Carries about five hundred hog-
heads, not two years old, now
ready to receive a cargo. For
terms apply to Captain R. M'Kenzie, at Gads-
by's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 20th, 1806.

NOW Landing,
From the Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, at New
Orleans.

34 barrels PORK .

40 do. Beef

27 hds. Jambs.

20 do. St. Croix

10 do. New-England

20 pipes Holland

5 do. American

1 do. Cognac Brandy

20 boxes Mould Candles

AND ON HAND,

9 pipes Cognac Brandy

London Particular

FOR SALE, by

Wadsworth & Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

August 23.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mod-
erate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 lbs. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine

of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

July 25.

Patent Elastic Suspenders.

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscriber
next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's,
corner end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in
construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

Runaway Negro.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, early
in July, a negroman named GRESHAM.
He is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches
or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a
scar on one of his jaws or side of his face forming
a half circle; I think it is on the right,
but am not positive. He is a slim made fel-
low, with a bushy head, and when spoken to
has a scaly and down look. When he went away
he had a green round coat, buff colored
breeches, with homespun cloathing, and has
never been accustomed to any work but in the
crop or field. I have understood he has crossed
the Potowmack about Britton's Bay, over into
Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass
and will endeavor to appear as a freeman.
All masters of vessels and others are fore-
warned from harboring or carrying him away
under the penalty of the law.

I will give Twenty Dollars reward if taken
in Maryland, or Fifteen if taken in the North-
ern Neck, so that I get him again,
George Christopher.

Westmoreland County, Vir.

14th September. 20 dif

PRINTING, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY next, at eleven o'clock,
will positively be sold, at Messrs. Dun-
lap and Irvin's warehouse, Union-street—on
a credit of 60 days, for approved indorsed ne-
gotiable notes,

5 Pipes very old (first quality)
Cognac Brandy.

P. G. Marsteller.

October 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at
ten o'clock, will be sold, at the late
dwelling house of Thomas Crandell, deceased,
on Union-street, all the personal estate of the
said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Slaves, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Sarah Crandell, Adm'r.

October 7.

VILLAGINY!

ON the 18th (*be it well remembered*) of
June last, Ben Dulany's house, in Charles
county, was burnt down after my box of mo-
ney, title papers and books were stolen out of
the house, the thief or thieves knowing that I
was in Marlborough and could not be back, they
took advantage of my absence to perpetrate
their horrid and infamous robbery. I will
give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS RE-
WARD to any *honest man*, that will give me
information of this diabolical act, that I may
bring to condign punishment the villain or vil-
lains concerned in this plot.

Benjamin Dulany.

Alexandria, Oct. 8.

800 wt. of BAR-LEAL,

JUST COME TO HAND,

And for sale by

A. Lindo.

August 13.

20,000 weight Greer Coffee,
JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

JOHN G. LADD

For Sale.

Muscovado and loaf sugars, in hogsheads,
tins and barrels.

Jamaica and New-England rum, in do.

Molasses, of the best quality, in do.

French brandy and Holland gin, in pipes

Lisbon, Madras, Sherry, and Tea, wines

Bordeaux claret, in boxes

Cider Vinegar, per cask

Beef and pork, per quarter

Spermaceti oil; about 50 barrels herring

Hard soap, of excellent quality, and tallow

and spermaceti candles, in boxes

Glauber's salts, in casks

A variety of mens, womens and children's
shoes

A quantity of seal leather

20 bales India cottons, consisting of gur-
rabs, sanies, batas, layies, &c. &c.

A few boxes China plates, rings, tea and
coffee sets

Ditto glass tumblers, assorted

150 lbs Russia duck

Cases of plattillas, Britannias, and Irish lin-
ens

Ticklenburgs per bale

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

The foregoing letter from Geo. Muter, president of the Kentucky court of appeals, to which are subjoined the letter from Mr. John Brown to him, dated New York, 10th July, 1788, and a letter which Muter addressed to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated the 4th of September, 1790; while they serve to throw more light on the agency of Mr. Brown in the Spanish conspiracy, display a want of candor and patriotism in judge Muter, which we regret to be obliged to notice. We stated in the first number of the Spanish Association our belief that judge Muter was not connected in the negotiation, either with Spain or England, for bartering the rights of the Kentuckians. We believe so still; but his own letter proves, that although he had no agency in the business, yet that he was willing to conceal treason, and to press traitors to his bosom. For after acknowledging that Mr. Brown was of opinion "that it was most advisable to declare this country independent," and that he assured the convention, "that all they asked with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi, was in their power or their offer," (viz. by forming a treaty with Spain) he proceeds to state his motives and his feelings for consenting to the disclosure of John Brown's treasonable letter, which were not to serve his country, but to prevent a duel between two private individuals. If George Muter had been left to his own free inclinations, and had not been biased by force of personal interest, we think he was more friendly to an alliance with Great Britain than with Spain. This old judge is a native of Scotland, and notwithstanding he has spent 40 years of his life in the United States, and has undergone many fatigues of the revolutionary war; yet he still retains many of the prejudices and partialities of his country. The tinsel sound of hereditary title is grateful to his ear; and the old Scotch ballads of "Charley o'er the water," and "O Jonny Cope are you waking yet," more pleasing than the republican songs of "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle."

We are far from censuring judge Muter for these feelings. They are extremely natural; and when we consider the services of his father, were devoted to the restoration of the Stuart family, it is not astonishing that the tear of loyalty should trickle down his aged cheeks; and the sigh of melancholy dejection be heaved from his breast, whenever the fall of kings is mentioned. That day which determined the fate of CULLODEN, though buried in the lapse of half a century, we are informed, is still kept as a day of sorrow by the president of the Kentucky court; nor without reason, for George Muter must have seen a manifest difference between the situation of a flying fugitive and rebel — scampering at the heels of a defeated prince across tractless mountains of Caledonia, and the rewards anticipated in entering the palace of St. James, amidst the splendor of royalty.

We only blame judge Muter for the want of independence, and for suffering himself to become the advocate of a party who were pursuing measures opposite to those which met his approbation, merely for the sake of private emolument. That such is the unfortunate weakness of the president of the Kentucky court of Appeals, will sufficiently appear from the perusal of a joint address by judge Muter and judge Sebastian, in 1794, to "The Freemen of Kentucky."

The cause of this address was briefly as follows: A petition signed by eighty five subscribers, was presented to the honorable General Assembly for the commonwealth of Kentucky, to remove George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian, judges of the court of appeals, on charges of injuring the rights of many of the citizens, and derogating from justice. On this petition a resolution was introduced in the house of representatives for their removal, which resolution concludes with the following clauses:

"Whence arises a well grounded apprehension that the said George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian are altogether destitute of that judgment, integrity and firmness, which are essential in every judge, but more especially in judges of the supreme court, and that there is no security for property so long as the said George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian continue as judges of the court of appeals.

"And whereas also the constitution provides, that for any reasonable cause which

shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor may remove any judge of a superior or inferior court on the address of two thirds of each branch of the legislature deeming the before recited case proper for their interposition and address; therefore, resolved, that the said George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian ought respectively to be removed from their offices of judges of the court of appeals, and that a joint committee from each branch of the legislature, be appointed to prepare an address to the governor for that purpose."

A similar resolution was introduced in the senate for the removal of Muter and Sebastian, on the ground either of "a want of proper knowledge of the law, or some impure motives that appeared to discover a want of integrity."

In the senate, five voted for the resolution, and four against it. In the house of representatives sixteen for the resolution, and thirteen against it—Whence it is evident, that although there was not a constitutional majority, yet that a majority of both houses agreed in opinion, that George Muter, the present president of Kentucky court of appeals, and Benjamin Sebastian, one of the present judges, were men not of integrity.

In this address of Muter and Sebastian to the freemen of Kentucky, a most vindictive & rancorous hatred to the late genl. Benjamin Logan, is conspicuous. The cause of their resentment was the candor of the general, who disclosed many of the secrets of the Spanish association. The old veteran had in the first stages of the conspiracy, given his concurrence to the scheme; but no sooner did he discover its treasonable nature, and the calamities which must inevitably have flowed to the citizens of the union, were the plan put into execution, than he made a full and ample recantation to many of his friends on the subject. Let the reader, therefore, mark the language which Muter and Sebastian use in speaking of Logan.

"In all the previous steps taken in the house of representatives, he (gen. Logan,) took a very active part, but yet upon both votes he retired from the house, assigning as reason for doing so, "that he was too much interested to vote on the question." This shewed a conviction that it was improper for him to have taken any part in the business, and therefore his conduct is the more unjustifiable, as it was against his better knowledge, and the dictates of his conscience. If his situation was such, as to make it improper for him to vote; how could he justify the steps which he took to influence the votes of others?—Was it proper for his dupes and dependents to do, under his influence that which was improper for him? The general values himself on art and intrigue, and knows too well the extent of his influence not to have been satisfied when he was retiring from the house, with the professed design of not voting, that he was leaving behind him many whose votes in favor of the resolution, he had previously secured. And therefore in retiring he exhibits an example of the grossest hypocrisy, and the same with which the mask was seen through, ought to be a standing lesson to him hereafter, that all cunning is folly, and that honesty, however much out of fashion is the best policy."

The integrity of his honor judge Sebastian however appears to be hereditary, for indictment for perjury was preferred against his father Benjamin Sebastian, who died before a final determination could be had. This occurred in the case of an action commenced by Robert Alexander, Esq. against John Carlyle, Esq. in Fairfax county court, Virginia, for the recovery of a valuable land estate adjoining the town of Alexandria, when on the trial of the suit Mr. Alexander introduced Benjamin Sebastian as a witness. A letter from the late chancellor Wythe of Virginia to Mr. Alexander respecting this suit, was published in the seventh number of the Western World from the Richmond Enquirer.

The agency of judge Sebastian in the company which dispatched doctor Watkins to Madrid, has been noticed in the two last numbers. We are authorised still further to state, that judge Sebastian particularly urged that the memorial to his Catholic majesty should commence with a declaration on the part of the subscribers expressive of their discontent with the government of the United States. It was likewise the earnest desire of Sebastian that he himself should go to Madrid as the agent of the company, and at a meeting held by the members in Shelyville, we are informed that his honor was appointed; but in an after meeting which was convened at Frankfort, the judge was out polled and doctor Watkins appointed in his place. In one of the meetings at Frankfort his excellency governor Greenup was present, but he did not become a subscriber, probably more from a suspicion of losing his two hundred dollars, than from motives of patriot-

ism; for if his intentions had been patriotic, it was his duty to have exposed the combination, and to have informed the people that there was a society formed by one of the judges of the court of appeals, for the express purpose of depopulating Kentucky, and colonising Spanish America.

We have directly accused judge Sebastian as having had an improper connexion with Spanish affairs, and with respect to the other judges of the court of appeals, we can as positively declare that they were well acquainted with the nature of the conversations which John Brown had with the Spanish minister Don Gardoque; and although they may not have taken an active part themselves, yet in our opinion, their having a knowledge of these facts, and afterwards supporting the public character of the man, who was the treasonable agent; they merit both censure and punishment.

In regard to judge Innis, we have been informed, that his honor had intended a prosecution against the editors of the Western World, if they had criminated him. We have no hesitation in saying the same of Innis as of the judges of the court of appeals; viz. that he was well acquainted with the machinations of Brown and Wilkinson; and that it was his duty as attorney general of the state to have noticed them. We shall be happy, however, if judge Innis would answer us one question. What were the motives which induced him, after the appearance of the Western World, to hurry to Lexington, and withdraw several old letters and papers, which he had given to Mr. McGruder for the purpose of his compiling his history of the Indian wars, and which the latter on his leaving the state of Kentucky, deposited in the bank? If those letters went to prove the innocence of judge Innis, as we have been informed he has asserted, why has he not given them to the public? We would, with the greatest pleasure, afford them a place in one of our numbers of the Spanish conspiracy, which would much more effectually establish the purity and patriotism of his honor, than any prosecution which he might raise against the Western World.

As our information was not all before us at the commencement of the investigation of the Spanish conspiracy, we have not been enabled to write with that arrangement which ought to characterise a regular history; but to sketch the principal features of the plot, and to detail the facts as they come into our possession.

The following is one which has been communicated to us lately. A gentleman of Scott county, having met general Wilkinson at one of the Kentucky elections, at which the gen. was a candidate, entered into a conversation with him on the subject of going under the Spanish government, having previously understood that Wilkinson was desirous of this important change taking place. He therefore took general Wilkinson aside to receive satisfactory information as to his sentiments, before he would give his vote. The general after a little hesitation confessed his opinion, that it would be most for the interest of Kentucky to unite with Spain, upon which the gentleman from Scott told him, he should oppose him in the election. During the conversation the late colonel Sanders came up, and attacked general Wilkinson in the following terms:

"General, I understand you are going to sell us to the Spaniards." Wilkinson endeavored to evade an answer; but Sanders having repeated the question in an emphatic manner, he replied nearly in the affirmative in the presence of the gentleman from Scott and many others.

A noted agent of Wilkinson was a man of the name of Joseph Ballenger, by character a desperado. This man was employed by him in various trips down the Mississippi, and in excursions among the Indians, but for what purpose, he and Wilkinson probably only know. We can, however, in a degree, judge of the nature of his embassies, from the consequences which followed. In the year 1789, soon after the treaty which was concluded between the commissioners from congress, and the several northern tribes of Indians; Ballenger was sent by Wilkinson on some business to the settlers on the north west side of the Ohio. A few weeks after his return, the Indians from that quarter, made an incursion into Kentucky and stole a number of horses. They were pursued by colonel _____, who after a pursuit of forty miles, overtook them, killed and wounded several, and regained about thirty horses. Those who were taken seemed to be perfectly familiar with the name of Wilkinson, and regarded him as the good chief of Kentucky from whom they said they received many favors, and with whom they were always upon good terms.

I have just received
A few Boxes first quality HAVANA SEGARS.
PETER WISE, jun.

October 8. Sta3w

HUGH SMITH,
Has imported by the Ship LEONIDAS, from LIVERPOOL,

320 Crates of Queens Ware.

He has lately received

120 Packages of CHINA:
And can supply his friends with a complete assortment of articles in his line on the usual terms.

October 28. 28w3w

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

A letter from Campeachy, dated the 18th of August, mentions that on the 27th of February, the sentences of the brig Franklin, ship Nancy, ship Portsmouth, and several other American vessels were reversed at Madrid.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE REGISTER.]
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, to his friend in this city dated Sept. 20, 1806.

"By some recent decrees of the court of admiralty, it now appears the judge considers the importation of enemy's colonial produce, and the exportation thereof to the mother country by the same person, to be inadmissible."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Aug. 16, 1806.

"We have little to say on the subject of our trade, every thing being at this moment at a stand, owing to the strong expectations of a general peace in Europe.—Negociations between the courts of London and Paris are going on, and great hopes are entertained that they will be brought to a favorable issue.

"In the mean time our port continues blockaded for vessels laden with warlike stores and provisions, but quite free for those with colonial produce. Country wheat has fallen to about 4 dollars a 4 dollars 50 cents per fanague. The crops have turned out very good; but whilst the blockade continues, the prices will support themselves."

Extract of a letter, dated Montreal, Sept. 20, 1806.

Three persons have been taken in the suburbs of this town in the act of throwing off a considerable number of Bank notes, chiefly I am told of the Merchants Bank of New York, and some other Banks of the United States. They say that they are extremely well executed. I am told that these persons were apprehended, near fifteen thousand pound in counterfeit bills. It is reported that another set is in the country, acting in the same manner."

We are informed from a source entitled to every degree of credit, of the following singular duel, which lately took place at Bayou Sarah. Two negro wenches (the property of Mr. Bailey Chaney) quarreled during the absence of the family—a challenge was immediately given and accepted, they found means to procure their master's pistol's, and repaired to an appointed spot, where they measured off the ground and proceeded secundum artem to obtain satisfaction from each other for the affront given. At the first fire one of the sable heroines received a ball in the shoulder, and after ineffectually endeavoring to discharge her pistol, threw it contemptuously away and the affair ended.

BALTIMORE, October 9.

A respectable house in this city received by the Sally a letter from Mr. Murdock, in London, dated the 18th August. It does not appear that at that date, the negociation between Great Britain and France, had assumed any decisive appearance. The opinion of Mr. M. an enlightened merchant and a well informed politician, was, that it would eventuate in a peace.

From the [Baltimore] Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

To the politeness of captain Ashby, from London, we are indebted for London papers to the 13th of August. Captain A touched at Falmouth on the 23d of Aug and had papers to the 18th inclusive, but gave them to a British squadron off the Capes. We learn verbally, however, that the least hopes were entertained of peace when he left Falmouth. The people however did not seem to wish for peace on proposed terms.—A few miscellaneous extracts are in this day's Telegraph from our London papers.

We have also extracted a few Marine articles from a Plymouth paper, and the following sketch of the treaty between Russia and France, which have not yet been published here.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Hamburg Correspondent of the instant contains a letter from Amsterdam of the 29th ult. which gives the following as an outline of the reported conditions of the preliminary treaty with Russia, signed by M. D'Oubril at Paris:

"There shall be friendship and good understanding between Russia and France." "The Russians shall evacuate Cattaro to the French, and separate themselves from the Montenegrins."

"The French in like manner shall evacuate Ragusa, which will be again placed under the protection of the Porte."

"Both powers shall guarantee to the

Porte the integrity of its dominions."

"France promises within a certain time after the evacuation of Cattaro, to withdraw its troops from Germany. Russia promises to use her endeavors to restore peace between France and England. Russia will employ her good offices to accommodate the disputes between Prussia and Sweden."

Such are reported on the continent, to be the leading features of the treaty alluded to. We can, however, assert, and we do on the best authority, that it contains other, and most disgraceful terms for Russia. By the preliminaries which D'Oubrill signed, the barriers of Turkey and of the eastern Mediterranean sea are thrown open to France; the overthrow of the Germanic constitution is sanctioned; the interests of Naples and of all Italy are sacrificed to Bonaparte's family, and Russia is virtually shut out from all interference with the affairs of other European powers.

[Star.]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11.

RICHARD DUNMORE, respectfully begs leave to inform his friends, that when in the act of replacing his Press, the person employed was suddenly indisposed. A circumstance which renders it impossible to publish an Expositor before Monday next.

Alexandria, 11th October.

SPANISH MINISTER.—We beg leave to recommend to the attention of our vigorous and high spirited administration the following note written by Mr. secretary Vernon by order of the king of England, dated the 30th September, 1699, and sent to the Spanish ambassador then resident at the court of London:

His majesty having seen the paper which the secretary to the embassy of Spain has lately delivered, by order of your excellency, to several of the lords justices of the kingdom; his majesty has found the contents so insolent and seditious, that is resentment of so extraordinary a proceeding, and which can by no means be justified by the law of nations, he orders that you go out of his dominions precisely in eighteen days, to be counted from this notification, and that you keep in your house, without going out of the limits of it, till your departure. I am also commanded to let you know, that these are the orders of his majesty, that no writing be any more received from you, nor any of your domestics.

This statement is extracted from Prior's history of his own time; and it is somewhat remarkable that the historian says not a word of the ambassador having returned for answer that he would remain as long as it should suit the interest of the king his master or his own personal convenience: Nor do we hear of his having remained for a twelve month after, in the exercise of his ministerial functions without any means being adopted to enforce the order thus temporily given. We are not even informed that the ambassador of his Catholic majesty would receive no orders except from the king his master! How much better these things are managed in our days, and in this our republican government, where the rulers know how to maintain the rights and dignity of the people. A minister here, instead of speaking home merely because he is ordered away by the government for what they are pleased to consider as insolent and seditious conduct, puts his fist to their faces and tells them, that he will go when it suits his own convenience; and they, to shew their magnanimity and moderation, agree to the proposition; upon which his court furnish him with a confirmation of his credentials, commend him for his faithful services, and then he informs the government that it will not suit his convenience to go at all. How fortunate it is that we have not a Washington or an Adams to tyrannize over us, and sport with our tranquility! Had one of them ordered away a minister, he would very probably have insisted on his going; and in that way might have enraged the court of Spain, and perhaps Bonaparte might have got his back up too. Now they feel as much kindness and respect for us as a master does for his spaniel, who instead of soaring and biting when he is caned and kicked, meekly lies down and licks the foot by which he is spurned.

[U. States Gaz.]

EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN.—The Paris papers recount prodigies of a woman in the neighborhood of Lyons. The circumstances of her case have confounded the philosophers, and left her no credit with men accustomed to scientific reasoning. Learning hesitates, because it wants principles to explain; ignorance decides at once, because it knows not the variety of undiscovered principles which exist.

The case of this woman is, that of a confusion of all the senses—of seeing, smelling, hearing, touching, tasting. The quality of one sense seems transferred to another; there is a kind of organic confusion and substitution; the eyes do duty for the ears, the taste for the eyes, and the touch for the taste.

A very learned physician, a writer in the Journal de Santé, gives an account of having visited this woman at Lyons:

"To believe in apparent impossibilities (he says) is often the necessity of men of science; but it is their good fortune likewise to discover that the world contains many more miracles than is first imagined, and that nothing is impossible, as referred to the Omnipotence of the Deity, and that impossibilities are much rarer in the combinations of human life than the vanity of science will acknowledge.

"This woman whom I visited, and to whom I presented several sorts of medicine, powders, simple, compounds, and many other substances which I am convinced she never saw before, told me their several tastes, as nearly and with as much precision, as taste could pronounce. She described them, indeed, with astonishing exactness, and frequently when my own palate was confounded.

"Her eyes were next bound with a thick bandage, and I drew from my pocket several sorts of silk ribbands. All these that differed in the original colors she immediately told me. It was in vain to attempt puzzling her, she made no mistake; she passed the ribband merely through her hand and immediately decided on its peculiar color. She could, in fact, discover, the quality of any thing by the touch or taste, as accurately as I could know with my eyes.

"The organs of hearing were then closed as well as the contrivance of stuffing the ears could answer the purpose. I then commenced a conversation with a friend in the apartment and spoke in almost an inaudible whisper. She repeated with great power of memory, every word of the conversation. In short, I came away a convert; in other words I believed what I had seen. A philosopher knows the fallibility of the senses; but he should know likewise, that science ought not to reject because it cannot have demonstration. We must admit miracles, or we must question almost all the appearances of nature. Ignorance doubts what, if it choose, it may easily understand; science endeavors to comprehend and when it cannot it submits to the sense."

Singular escape of a French prisoner.—A French seaman having lately eluded the vigilance of the guard at Chatham, where he was confined, and reached the neighborhood of Broadstairs, was in the course of a few days apprehended, and put on board a vessel at that place, to be carried to his former confinement. As he had shewn great desperation and ingenuity in effecting his escape in the first instance, it was thought advisable to place a guard over him on board, by way of effectual security; night, however, being pretty far advanced before the vessel could sail, the Frenchman, who was permitted to remain on deck, stretched himself with great presence of mind at full length and pretended to snore loudly that he was fast asleep. The sentinel, being thus put off his guard, seated himself, naturally enough at the dead of night, and soon fell fast asleep in good earnest. The prisoner, who was on the watch the whole time, finding that he had thus completely ensnared the soldier, quickly jumped up, and first robbing the poor fellow of two seven shilling pieces and his watch, then let himself down in a small boat from the stern and got safely on shore. The three or four hands belonging to the vessel, which was a small coaster, coming up soon afterwards to prepare for sailing, awoke the sentinel, who then discovered, as may be supposed, with astonishment, both the escape of the prisoner and his robbery.

Every search was made for him, of course, in the morning, and during the whole day, but to no purpose; it was believed, therefore, that he had endeavored to arrive at some other part of the coast, from which he might cut out a vessel and get over to France. Instead of quitting the neighborhood of Broadstairs, however, he lurked about in the corn fields till night, when he returned and boarded a fishing smack, in

which it is now ascertained he effected his escape to Dunkirk. If he had gone in any other vessel he must have been taken, our pilots say, by the armed coasters, or have fallen in with some of our squadrons which would not suffer any other description of vessel to pass through them, but, in the fishing season, the smacks and little coasters are allowed full range, without molestation, in consequence of which indulgence, he finally accomplished his hazardous object: on the whole, it must be acknowledged that he evinced uncommon sagacity, promptitude and decision of character, under all the difficulties which he had to encounter.

The following singular occurrence lately took place. Three drovers, a father and his two sons, called at the house of a farmer, not far from the village of Fairfield, in Berkshire, for the purpose of taking some of his cattle to London. Here they partook of some refreshment, which chiefly consisted of duck eggs; very soon after they were seized with a violent illness, were put to bed, and died before the next morning. The apothecary of the adjoining village made enquiry as to the food they had eaten, and on finding they had eat duck eggs, he immediately gave directions that the pond to which the farmer's ducks resorted should be searched; this was done, and a load of the enormous weight of seven pounds was found at the bottom of the pond. Some more of the duck eggs that had not been used were examined, and black spots were observed inside the yolk; and one of the eggs was given to a dog, which caused its death in a very short time. The eggs must have been impregnated by the spawn of the toad.

[London pap.]

Otto of Roses.—The produce of Attar, or Essential Oil of Roses, obtained at the new plantation and manufactory a Wensworth, is stated by the reverend Mr. Butcher at 2 oz. 2 drms. from 100 bushels or 600 lbs. of roses. This produce, if genuine, greatly exceeds any obtained from the most successful operations in India. Colonel Polier, who, some years since, had 15 acres under roses, never obtained more than 2 drms. per 100 lbs. of flowers. In many parts of Asia the raspings of sandal wood, and in others (in Cashmere particularly) sweet scented grass are used, to increase the quantity of attar; but it is, consequently, less pure. The attar, or otto, is the cream, or scum, which floats on the rose water when it cools after distillation.

[London pap.]

Remarkable Dream of an Italian Musician.

TARTINI, a celebrated musician, who was born at Pirano, in Istria, being much inclined to music in his early youth, dreamt one night that he had made a compact with the devil, who promised to be at his service: and during this vision every thing succeeded according to his mind; his wishes were prevented not, and his desires always surpassed by the assistance of his new servant. At last, he imagined that he presented the devil with his violin, in order to discover what kind of a musician he was; when to his great astonishment, he heard him play a solo so singularly beautiful, and which he executed with such superior taste and precision, that it surpassed all the music which he had ever heard or conceived in his life. So great was his surprise, and so exquisite was his delight upon this occasion, that it deprived him of the power of breathing. He awoke with the violence of his sensation, and instantly seized his fiddle in hopes of expressing what he had just heard, but in vain: he however then composed a piece which is perhaps the best of all his works; he called it the Devil's Sonata, but it was so far inferior to what his sleep had produced, that he declared he had broken his instrument, and abandoned music forever, if he could have found any other means of subsistence.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	38
4 pound loaf	19
2 pound loaf	9 1-2
1 pound loaf	5

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

October 11.

GERMAN GOODS.

104 packages now landing from the ship Hero, capt. Cole, from Bremen, which will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Young.

October 11.

Cheese, &c.

Just received and for Sale,
1000 Goshen Cheese, of superior quality.
100 barrels Herrings.
30 barrels New-England Rum.
12 quarter-casks Malaga Wine.
5 hogsheads West India Rum.

Also on hand,

A tolerable assortment of Groceries,
and Flour for family use.

Douglas & Mandeville.

October 11.

L A N D I N G,
From the ship Pocahontas, Capt. Howland,
and schooner Sally, Capt. Cleveland, from
Boston—and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 hogsheads retailing sugar
70 barrels New-England rum
6 ditto whale
2 hhds. spermaceti
1 butt linseed
29 chests young bison
2 do. shuan, souchong
12 bales Beerboon currabs
50 boxes cod fish
10 quintals Isle Shoal dumb do. for family use
30 kegs butter
15 do. pickled salmon
20 boxes soap
30 do. chocolate
150 tons plaster Paris

IN STORE,

10 puncheons 4th and 5th proof Jamaica rum.

2 pipes Holland Gin
Madeira Wine
Retaining molasses
10 chests imperial
10 do. young bison

TEAS.

5 bales Beerboon currabs
50 boxes dipt candles
50 do. chocolate
8 do. fig blue
50 half boxes brown soap

4 cases cotton and wool cards
7 casks 5d. 10d. and 20d. nails & brads
2 tons sheet lead
50 bolts heavy Ravens duck
Kavanaugh's Segars

No. 1 beef
A quantity of men's coarse and fine shoes
50 casks F and FF Bellona gunpowder
GUNPOWDER.
October 11.

The Subscriber has removed his Store to King street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

Where he has for Sale,
Endeps, oznaburks and tick-linenings.

Hessians and brown rolls,
White and brown plaited,

Round & white yarn towliss,
Bocadillas and quadruple Silesias.

German shirting and sheeting linens.

Superfine and secon'd cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchestry,

Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,

Plains, Kersys, and Kendal cottons

Rose and striped blankets,
Worsted and m'l'd hose,

Cotton and silk ditto

Plain and furniture dimities

Chintzes and calicoes

Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed gings

hams,

Canbrie muslins and cambric dimities,

A variety of plain and fancy muslins

Flanders faces and edgings

An elegant assortment of ribbands

Satin, lacestrings, pelongs and sarsnets

Silk, picnic and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves

Silk velvets and silk shawls

Split straw and Leghorn bonnets

1 and 2 Irish linens

Shirring and apron checks

White and colored threads

Durants, wildbeasts and bombazets

Russia sheetings and ravens ducks

Gurrahs, baftas, copas and mamories</p

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, situated on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.

For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDEIDGE, deceased.

September 18.

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDE,

HAS RECEIVED
Per the ship LEONIDAS, and BOSTON, from
Liverpool—and the WOLF, from London.

The greater part of his FALL
ASSORTMENT:

And daily expects the residue by the ship
William and John.

September 22.

The subscriber offers to Rent,

FOR the next season, his FISHING SHORES, at Mount Vernon, at one of which there is a commodious fish house, and about 60 tight hogsheads, the use of which will be enjoyed by the tenant during the season. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. John Cannon, at Mount Vernon.

I take this opportunity to forewarn all persons against hunting or in any manner trespassing upon my lands in Fairfax county.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 25

2aw3w

A neat GIG for Sale.

APPLY TO

Finlay and Cook.

September 12.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims on, or due, to the late firm of Macleod & Lumsden, painters, &c. of this place, are requested to make immediate settlement with the surviving partner.

Daniel Macleod.

September 23.

22 hds. large size, and
22 bbls. 1st quality Muscovado Sugars,
30 hds. 2d do. do.
13,000 lbs. best Spanish Maine Coffee,
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
2 do. Fustic,
For Sale 65

R. VEITCH & Co.

Sept. 17.

FOR SALE,

Pork in barrels
New York prime and cargo beef
Hyson skin and TEAS
Souchong
Russia Duck, and
A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by
Daniel Murgatroyd.

May 6.

JOHN WATT'S,

ALEXANDRIA,

Has just received, per the William Murdoch, via Baltimore, from London, a complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS, which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose
Do. silk and leather Gloves
Ladies' silk and cotton Hose
Do. silk and leather Gloves
Silk and cotton Chambray Muslins
3-8, 7-8 and 9-8 undressed ginghams
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambriks
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin
India Book Muslin
White and colored Cambriks
Plain and figured Leno Muslin
Leno Shawls and Veils
Italian Crapes and Lustrestrings
London Chintzes and Calicoes
White and colored Jeans
Cambrie Dimities
First chop long Naukeens
Marseilles Jean and Muslinet Waistcoating
Brown and scarlet Bandanées
Rral Madras Handkerchiefs
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 damask Shawls
Diaper Table Cloths
Russia Sheetings
White and brown Sheetings
Superfine Cloths and Cassimires
2 pieces Salisbury Cloth
3 bales India goods
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
White and brown Platillas
Umbrellas and Parasols
German Ticklenburgs
White and brown rolls
Bed Ticking
Apron and shirting Checks
Waldron's grass and cradling Scythes
Weeding Hoes assort'd in casks
Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c.

May 6.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Schooner Harriet, Capt. Cook, and for Sale
by

Lawrafson and Fowle,

3 pipes Brandy, 4th proof
1 ditto Holland Gin
20 boxes no. 3 Chocolate
5 ditto no. 1 ditto
3 casks 10d. flat point Nails
1 ditto 10d. Brads
1 ditto 8d. ditto
1 ditto 2d. ditto
60 tons Plaster Paris
A few barrels no. 1 Beef
And a quantity of Cheese.

September 12.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Mulcovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Tenerife,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, sift and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, florant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, bramine, sto

spinning cotton, patch shot all sizes, best eng-

lish and country made gunpowder, segars,

and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,

demijohns, &c. &c. &c. with generally every

article in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

July 16.

15,000 lb

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTIME
HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Rickert,
Newton & Co.—also, the vacant STORE
adjoining. They are large and convenient,
will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE,

law

July 23.

Little River Turnpike Road.

THE President and Directors of the Little
River Turnpike Company, never having
completed ten miles of the road, which had
been approved and received by the persons ap-
pointed by his excellency the Governor of
Virginia, to view and examine the same, did
order that two gates be erected on said road
and that the following tolls be paid at each
gate, from and after the tenth day of the pre-
sent month, October, viz.

For every score of sheep, 6 1-4 cents.

For every score of hogs, 6 cents.

For every score of cattle, 12 1-2 cents, and

so in proportion for any greater or lesser num-
ber.

For every horse, 2 cents.

For every two wheeled riding carriage, 1

1-4 cents.

For every four wheeled riding carriage, 1

1-2 cents.

For every cart or waggon, the wheels where-

of do not exceed 4 inches in breadth, 3 cents

for each horse drawing the same. If the

wheels exceed 4 inches and are less than 7

inches in breadth, 1 1-2 cents for each horse,

&c. and where the breadth of the wheels ex-

ceed 7 inches, 1 cent for each horse drawing

the same—and every mule, or ox, drawing

any waggon or cart, shall be estimated in

paying the said tolls, as equal to a horse; Pro-

vided always, that return waggons and carts

shall be subject to no toll whatever, unless

they shall have a load exceeding five hundred

weight, in which case they shall pay the same

tolls as by this act established; Provided, that

nothing in this act shall extend to those travel-

ing up or down the stage road leading from

Colchester to Alexandria.

October 3.

VIRGINIA.

In the High COURT of CHANCERY for the
Richmond District.

Between

Wilson Miles Carey, only acting execu-
tor and trustee in Virginia, of George

William Fairfax,

And

John Carlyle Herbert, Carlyle Fairfax,
Thomas Herbert and Jane his wife, William Byrd and Catharine

his wife, George Washington, George

Nicholas, Charles Little, and William

Herbert, executors of John Carlyle and Dennis Ramsay, executors of John Dalton, George Adam Kellenberger, William Little, and Peter Lanis,

In this cause, which abated as to the defen-
dants George Washington and George Ni-

cholas, by their deaths, and which as to the
other parties, came on the 20th day of Septem-
ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight

hundred and two, to be heard on the bills, an-
swers, exhibits, examinations of witnesses,

and reports of commissioners, with execu-
tions to the reports, and was argued by counsel:

On consideration thereof, the court doth order

the surveyor of Jefferson county to measure

the lands late in the occupation of Bowdin

Fairfax, Carlyle and Dalton, commonly called

the New Bloomery Company; describing them,

and protracting the boundaries thereof as he

shall be required by each of the parties in-
terested, and dividing the said lands into four

equal parts, to allot one of them to the plaintif-

and report the map, division and allotment to

the court; and the court approving, Master

Commissioner Keith's report, when it shall

have been reformed according to what follows,

doth recommit that report to him, with

instructions to deduct interest, during eight

years, from both debits and credits of the ac-
counts, including John Carlyle's obligation to

George William Fairfax; and to debit Carlyle

and Dalton, or John Carlyle, respectively,

with loss or detriment, which, through their

unauthoritative transactions, or intromissions,

George William Fairfax, or his representa-
tives suffered—and with one equal fourth part

of the rents and profits of the Bloomery Com-
pany's dissociation, of the lands which had be-
longed to them.

A copy.

Teste.

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.